THE EMPLOYMENT OF GRADUATES

of

THE SEEING EYE, INC.

A Survey Based on Questionnaire
Responses Received Between
August 1957 - June 1958

Limited Mimeograph Edition

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THE SEEING EYE, INC.
Morristown, New Jersey

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FOREWORD

In the opinion of blind people themselves, the two toughest and most enduring problems they face are the inability to obtain suitable employment and the inability to move about on their own. While Seeing Eye graduates represent a very small segment of the blind population in America, they have demonstrated beyond all doubt their ability to solve these two problems. The evidence is to be found in this questionnaire survey of their vocational experiences.

Similar surveys have been conducted by The Seeing Eye in the past, but the results were utilized primarily in our own planning, in informal counselling with our blind students, and in our program of public education. A limited mimeograph edition of the latest study, however, we hope will be of interest and value to associates elsewhere in the professional field.

Robert Whitstock, Field Representative and Administrative Assistant, who directed the study, has received invaluable aid from Mrs. Agnes Vogel and others of our secretarial staff in this presentation of the material. But we are indebted most of all to the hundreds of Seeing Eye graduates without whose cooperation the study would not have been possible.

George Werntz, Jr.
Executive Vice President
The Seeing Eye, Inc.
Morristown, New Jersey

February 1, 1960

EMPLOYMENT SURVEY STATISTICS

Contents

1. INTRODUCTION

There are many factors to be taken into account in conducting and interpreting the results of a survey of employment held by blind persons. For example, there is the extent to which general economic conditions may be at a low ebb and reflect unfavorably in the final analysis of statistics. Then, too, there is the extent to which the respondents have or do not have travel vision. It is of significance to note at the outset, therefore, that (a) this summary was conducted between August 1, 1957 and June 1, 1958, a period of economic recession in the United States, and that (b) the overwhelming majority of Seeing Eye graduates are totally blind.

The initial purpose of the survey was to bring Seeing Eye employment files up-to-date. It became apparent early in the planning that some of the information gathered could be of assistance to placement officials; consequently, the questionnaire instrument was broadened to include questions which could prove of value, particularly to vocational rehabilitation counselors, some of whom have expressed the fear that the acquisition of a dog guide seriously impairs the employability of a client.

The survey was conducted largely through the use of a questionnaire instrument, a copy of which follows this introductory section. Supplementary information, when necessary, was gathered from Seeing Eye files, as well as from personal contact.

The Seeing Eye serves blind persons on a nation-wide basis, and at the time of the survey graduates were actively using their dogs in 46 of the then 48 United States. In addition, Seeing Eye graduates were also contacted who lived in Hawaii, Puerto Rico, the District of Columbia and Canada.

THE SEEING EYE, INC.
MORRISTOWN, NEW JERSEY

EMPLOYMENT QUESTIONNAIRE

Note: In distributing this questionnaire, The Seeing Eye does not mean to imply any encroachment upon the placement field. It is our hope, however, that an evaluation of the employment experiences of our graduates will be of service and interest to placement agencies. The results should help to correct a number of misconceptions that have from time to time appeared to exist; they should also be of value to many blind persons in charting their economic future. All data received will be treated with utmost confidence, so far as personal identification is concerned. In giving your answers, please add any techniques or procedures you think might be of value, either in the space provided below the related question, or, if not specifically covered in the questions, on the reverse side. We want to know all we can about how your dog operates or helps you as an integral part of your employment.

NAME _____ PRESENT AGE _____

ADDRESS _____ AGE AT ONSET OF BLINDNESS _____

1. Check the category or categories to which you currently belong:

___Employed
___Self-employed
___In Job-Training
___Student
___Housewife
___Independent Income
___Retired
___Compensation
___Public Assistance
_____Any other

2. If employed or self-employed, please list job title or type of work done? For how long?
3. In what type of employment were you engaged before blindness?
4. Regardless of condition of vision, at what age did you take your first regular full-time job?
5. Did your present work require any special training and/or education? If so, describe how you obtained it:
6. Did you obtain your job or enter your occupation through your own efforts?
7. Did you enter your present employment with agency assistance? If so, what agency?
8. Besides your present job, what other jobs have you held since loss of sight and give approximate length of time in each case?
9. Why did you leave your previous job and take your present one?

10. After obtaining your dog, how much time elapsed before you obtained employment of any kind? or
10.a Did you enter your present employment before you obtained your dog?
11. By what percent (approximately) has your earning power increased % or decreased %.
12. While at your place of employment, where is your dog kept?
13. At first what objections, if any, did your employer raise with respect to your dog?
14. Does he still have any objections, and if so, what are they?
15. Have your fellow-employees now or ever expressed any objections to your dog, and if so, what are they?
16. If you are self-employed, do you find your customers or clients object to a dog guide? If so, what are their objections?

(Use Space Below for Additional Information)

Date Questionnaire Completed:

2. SCOPE AND COMPOSITION OF SURVEY

On August 1, 1957, the commencement of the survey, 1178 graduates were actively using their dog guides in 46 states, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, the District of Columbia and Canada. Questionnaires were sent to 1142 active graduates, leaving 36 who were not contacted. Current addresses for these 36 persons were not available.

Of the 1142 active graduates who presumably received questionnaires, 66.3% or 757 were men and 33.7% or 385 were women. All were over 16 years of age (usually the minimum age for Seeing Eye training).

871 completed questionnaires were returned, representing 76.2% of those presumably contacted, leaving 271 or 23.7% not returned.

Of the 871 who replied, 590 were men, which represented approximately 67.7%, and 281 or 32.3% were women.

Of the 271 or 23.7% who did not reply, 167 or 61.6% were men and 104 or 38.4% were women.

Age of Men Respondents (590):

The age of respondents was determined through graduated age categories. No age breakdown was determined for non-respondents. The age classifications at the time of the survey were as follows: 18 through 30, 31 through 45, 46 through 65, and those over 65 years.

Of the 590 men who replied, 63 or 10.7% were 18 through 30 at the time of the survey; 246 or 41.7% were 31 through 45, 249 ranged in age 46 through 65, representing 42.2% of the total, while 32 or 5.4% were over 65.

Men - 590	AGE	NUMBER	PERCENT
	18 through 30	63	10.7
	31 through 45	246	41.7
	46 through 65	249	42.2
	Over 65	32	5.4

Age of Women Respondents (281):

Of the 281 women who replied, 54 or 19.2% were 18 through 30 at the time of the survey; 117 or 41.6% were 31 through 45, 101 ranged in age 46 through 65, representing 36% of the total, while 9 or 3.2% were over 65.

Women - 281	AGE	NUMBER	PERCENT
	18 through 30	54	19.2
	31 through 45	117	41.6
	46 through 65	101	36.0
	Over 65	9	3.2

Age of Onset of Blindness for Men (590)

The age at which blindness occurred for the respondents was also classified within periods of time. The age classifications were as follows: Blindness occurred at birth; from birth through age 18; 19 through 30; 31 through 45, and 46 through 65. It is interesting to note that for women dog guide users there was a higher incidence of loss of vision in early years than for men. It should also be borne in mind that all Seeing Eye graduates are either totally blind or have no useful travel vision.

Of the men who responded, 33 or 5.6% were blind at birth, while 190 or 32.2% lost their sight infancy through 18. For 188 or 31.9% blindness occurred from age 19 through 30, and for 125 or 21.2% it occurred from 31 through 45 years of age. 54 or 9.1% lost their vision from age 46 through 65.

Men - 590	AGE	NUMBER	PERCENT
	Blind at birth	33	5.6
	Infancy through 18	190	32.2
	19 through 30	188	31.9
	31 through 45	125	21.2
	46 through 65	54	9.1

Age of Onset of Blindness for Women (281)

Of the women who responded, 65 or 23.1% were blind at birth, while 116 or 41.3% lost their sight infancy through 18. For 58 or 20.6%

blindness occurred from age 19 through 30, and for 32 or 11.4% it occurred from 31 through 45 years of age. 10 or 3.6% lost their vision from age 46 through 65.

Women - 281

AGE	NUMBER	PERCENT
Blind at birth	65	23.1
Infancy through 18	116	41.3
19 through 30	58	20.6
31 through 45	32	11.4
46 through 65	10	3.6

3. QUESTIONNAIRE ANSWERS ON EMPLOYMENT

This part of the survey deals exclusively with the 871 men and women respondents to the questionnaire. (590 men - 281 women).

Of the 871 who replied, 774 or 88.9% were employed or gainfully occupied. This category includes homemakers, students and persons in job training, as well as those actually employed. Of these 774 employed or gainfully occupied respondents, 511 were men and 263 were women.

Men (590)

Of the 590 men who responded, 511 or 86.6% were employed or gainfully occupied, 37 or 6.3% were officially retired - using their dogs for social and civic activities - and 42 or 7.1% were unemployed.

Of the 511 men employed or gainfully occupied, 487 were actually employed, while 17 were students, four were in job training, and three managed the home and family on a temporary basis because of individual circumstances.

Employed	487			
Students	17			
Job Training	4			
Homemakers	3			
		511	or	86.6%
Retired		37	or	6.3%
Unemployed		42	or	7.1%
		590		

Of the 42 who were unemployed, one reported a small independent income, one reported living on a pension, 10 received aid to the blind, nine received war blind compensation, nine reported compensation from various sources, and the remaining 12 did not indicate any source of income.

Of the 37 who listed themselves as retired, one received a service connected compensation, four had independent means, four had pensions, three received social security, seven indicated compensation from other sources, and the remaining 18 did not specify their source of income.

Of the 511 who were employed or gainfully occupied, 44 were receiving compensation for service disability, five had pensions, 20 received public assistance and 17 indicated compensation from other sources.

		Compensation: Service Disability	Independent Means	Pension	Public Assistance	Other Compensation	Social Security
Employed or Gainfully Occupied:	511	44		5	20	17	
Retired:	37	1	4	4		7	3
Unemployed:	42	9	1	1	10	9	

Women (281)

Of the 281 women who responded, 263 or 93.6% were employed or gainfully occupied, 10 or 3.6% were retired or independent - using their dogs for social and civic activities, and eight or 2.8% were unemployed.

Of the 263 women employed or gainfully occupied, 172 were actually employed, while 83 were homemakers, five were students and three were in job training.

Employed	172			
Students	5			
Job Training	3			
Homemakers	83			
		263	or	93.6%
Retired or Independent		10	or	3.6%
Unemployed		8	or	2.8%
		281		

Of the eight unemployed women, one received a pension and one reported income from an unspecified compensation. The remaining six did not indicate any source of income.

Of the 10 women who listed themselves as retired or independent, none indicated their source of income.

Of the 263 who were employed or gainfully occupied, 37 had an independent income, two indicated a pension, eight received aid to the blind and one indicated compensation from an additional source.

		Independent Means	Pension	Public Assistance	Other Compensation
Commercially Employed or Gainfully Occupied:	263	37	2	8	1
Retired or Independent:	10				
Unemployed:	8		1		1

Status of Unemployed Men (42)

Of the 42 unemployed men who responded to the questionnaire, the following status was established for each individual:

1. Receives war blind compensation; serves as unpaid minister.

2. Receives war blind compensation; did not give employment plan information.

3. Had been salesman; did not give information as to why he no longer was.

4. Receives war blind compensation; did not give employment plan information.

5. Public assistance; no employment plan information given.

6. Unemployed temporarily (workshop for blind job).

7. Receives public assistance; has multiple handicap; wife supplies family support.

8. Receives war blind compensation; would like employment.

9. Had been selling door-to-door; no reason given for termination of employment.

10. Moved to new locality and seeking employment; compensation and public assistance.

11. Receives compensation; is a volunteer Consultant, American Legion.

12. Moved to new locality; formerly at workshop for the blind; no employment plans given.

13. Moved to another state and looking for employment.

14. Awaiting job training.

15. No employment plans; wife works.

16. Public assistance; would like employment.

17. Had been in the printing business; no reason given for termination nor were future employment plans stated.

18. Compensation received; had been ill, but hopes to sell door-to-door.

19. Unemployed temporarily; does seasonal work in a cannery.

20. Compensation received; formerly a machine operator and no plans for future employment were stated.

21. Compensation received; has plans for public relations work.

22. Stand training taken; plans to operate stand soon.

23. War blind compensation; had done factory assembly work and dictaphone typing; no reason given for termination of employment, nor were new plans given.

24. War blind compensation; no employment plans stated, but he has had legal training.

25. Compensation; public assistance; no employment plans - is over 70 years of age.

26. Public assistance; poor health prevents employment; formerly sold leather goods.

27. Public assistance; seeking employment.

28. War blind compensation; had been masseur and no reason given for termination of employment, nor were new plans given.

29. Factory where he had been employed was closed; expected employment shortly; receiving public assistance.

30. Independent income; would like employment, but lives in small town and few jobs available.

31. Public assistance; laid off but seeking employment.

32. Workman's compensation; unemployed due to illness which is now terminated; plans to look for new job.

33. Machine worker in workshop for blind; no reason given for termination, nor were future plans mentioned.

34. The firm where he worked went bankrupt; seeking new employment.

35. Business slowdown; temporarily laid off; awaiting recall from Goodwill Industries.

36. War blind compensation; completed college just before survey and seeking employment.

37. Before blindness an advertising executive; now seeking new employment.

38. Newly blind; received first dog two months prior to survey; expects employment soon.

39. Compensation; awaiting job training and may do motor repairing in the meantime.

40. War blind compensation; no employment plans mentioned.

41. Public assistance; newspaper salesman; no reason given; hoped to work again soon.

42. Public assistance and pension; own freezer equipment closed for repairs; hoped to sell out in near future. No specific mention made of future employment, but hoped to become salesman.

Status of Unemployed Women (8)

Of the eight unemployed women who responded to the questionnaire, the following status was established for each individual:

1. Had been vending stand operator; stand closed and presently living with parents in a small town. No employment plans mentioned.

2. Temporarily unemployed; had held political office, defeated in last election but plans to re-enter politics next election. Pension.

3. Unemployed; lives and keeps house for relative; no employment plans mentioned.

4. Finished school one year; looking for employment.

5. Dictaphone operator; stopped work because of illness and plans to return when condition improves.

6. Dictaphone operator; no reason given for termination of job, nor was mention made about future plans. Compensation.

7. Stand operator; business closed because of competition; seeking new employment.

8. Home teacher; left employment due to illness; now recovered and looking for employment.

Acquisition of Dog Relative to Job Procurement

Of the 659 employed Seeing Eye graduates (487 men and 172 women) who responded to the questionnaire:

95 women and 252 men, totaling 347 or 52.7% were in present job before getting a dog

and

77 women and 235 men, totaling 312 or 47.3% procured present job after getting a dog.

Number of Jobs Since Loss of Sight (659)

Men

Of the 487 employed men who responded to the questionnaire,
264 or 54.2% still held their original job since blindness,
147 or 30.2% were engaged in their second job, and
76 or 15.6% have held three or more jobs.

Original Job	Second Job	Third or more
264 or 54.2%	147 or 30.2%	76 or 15.6%

Women

Of the 172 employed women who responded to the questionnaire,
95 or 55.2% still held their original job since blindness,
45 or 26.2% were engaged in their second job, and
32 or 18.6% have held three or more jobs.

Original Job	Second Job	Third or more
95 or 55.2%	45 or 26.2%	32 or 18.6%

This would indicate that for the total of 659 employed men and women graduates who responded to the questionnaire,
359 or 54.5% still held their original job since blindness,
192 or 29.1% were engaged in their second job, and
108 or 16.4% have held three or more jobs.

Original Job	Second Job	Third or more
359 or 54.5%	192 or 29.1%	108 or 16.4%

Reasons Given by Employed Men and Women for having
Changed Their Previous Occupational Status: (659)

A number of the employed respondents gave no reason for termination of previous employment; most had only one reason for leaving previous employment, but a number of individuals listed several reasons for leaving past jobs.

	Employed Women 172	Employed Men 487
Advancement to better job or higher pay:	32	104
Terminated by employer, or industry closed:	15	78
Health reasons:	3	6
Personal choice (unhappy in job, better hours, moved to new community, etc.):	27	53
Resumed schooling:	2	2
Left employment to get married, or were housewives and then procured present employment	24	-

Job Status for Those Who Lost Their Sight AT OR AFTER AGE 25

Men

Of the 487 employed men, 219 or 45% lost their sight at age 25 or older; 61 of the 219 or 27.9% continued the same general occupation; 151 or 68.9% entered a different occupation after loss of sight and seven, or 3.2%, were either students or unemployed at the time they lost their sight.

Continued in Same Occupation	Different Occupation	Student or Unemployed Before
61 or 27.9%	151 or 68.9%	7 or 3.2%

Women

Of the 172 employed women, 34 or 19.8% lost their sight at age 25 or older; 12 of the 34 or 35.3% continued the same general occupation;

22 or 64.7% entered a different occupation after loss of sight, and none were students or unemployed at the time they lost their sight.

Continued in Same Occupation	Different Occupation	Student or Unemployed Before
12 or 35.3%	22 or 64.7%	0

This would indicate that for the total of 659 employed men and women graduates who responded, 253 or 38.4% lost their sight at age 25 or older.

Of the 253, 73 or 28.9% continued the same general occupation in which they were engaged before loss of sight; 173 or 68.4% entered a different occupation after loss of sight, and seven or 2.7% were either students or unemployed when they became blind.

Continued in Same Occupation	Different Occupation	Student or Unemployed Before
73 or 28.9%	173 or 68.4%	7 or 2.7%

The following are a few illustrations where men, who lost their sight at age 25 or older, continued the same general occupation as before loss of sight:

Musician	Masseur
Engineer	Dept. Store Manager
Farmer	Fruit Farmer
Teacher	Insurance Salesman
Custom Tailor	Gas Station Proprietor
Writer	Physical Therapist
Salesman	Manager, Trade Dept. of Chamber of Commerce
Sales Representative	

The following are a few illustrations where women, who lost their sight at age 25 or older, continued the same general occupation as before loss of sight:

Saleswoman	Typist
Writer	Bakery Clerk
Teacher	Social Caseworker
Osteopath	Piano Teacher

The following are a few illustrations of where men, who lost their sight at age 25 or older, changed to a new occupation after loss of sight:

Accountant to cannery worker;
Accountant to home teacher;
Expressman to foreman (Assn. for the Blind);
Farmer to factory worker;
Refrigeration engineer to insurance salesman;
Construction worker to micro film processor;
Drill press operator to insurance salesman;
Pharmacist to social caseworker;
Pharmacist to realtor;
Textile plant worker to owner of radio and television repair service;
Airline agent to owner of egg route business;
Photographer to stand operator;
Truck driver to salesman;
Laborer to office supply salesman;
Cook to salesman;
Baker to factory worker;
Reporter to piano tuner;
Guard to laundry worker;
Rancher to loan business;
Baseball player to realtor;
Electrician to insurance salesman;
Auto mechanic to gift shop owner;
Dental technician to dark room technician, and
Railway clerk to owner of florist.

The following are a few illustration of where women, who lost their sight at age 25 or older, changed to a new occupation after loss of sight:

Housewife to physio-therapist;
Show business to transcription typist;
Housewife to selling cosmetics;
Decorator and designer to lecturer and writer;
Secretary to home teacher;
Office worker to box trimmer;
Waitress to workshop seamstress;
RN to medical typist; RN to stand operator;
Landscape architect to writer;
Telephone operator to factory clerk;
Bacteriologist to medical typist, and
Accountant to stand operator.

How Employment Was Procured:

Men (487)

Of the 487 employed men who responded to the questionnaire, 360 or 73.9% indicated that they had obtained their job without any agency assistance*; 60 or 12.3% indicated that their job was procured by an agency, 61 or 12.5% indicated that their job was procured through their own effort with cooperation from an agency, and six men or 1.2% did not answer the question.

Job through own effort	Job through agency assistance	Job through both	Questions Ignored
360 or 73.9%	60 or 12.3%	61 or 12.5%	6 or 1.2%

Women (172)

Of the 172 employed women who responded to the questionnaire, 108 or 62.8% indicated that they had obtained their job without any agency assistance*; 29 or 16.8% indicated that their job was procured by an agency, 32 or 18.7% indicated that their job was procured through their own efforts with cooperation from an agency, and three women or 1.7% did not answer the question.

Job through own effort	Job through agency assistance	Job through both	Questions Ignored
108 or 62.8%	29 or 16.8%	32 or 18.7%	3 or 1.7%

For the total of 659 employed graduates who responded to the questionnaire, 468 or 71% obtained their employment through their own effort*; 89 or 13.5 received their employment through the direct assistance furnished by agencies; 93 or 14.1% obtained their employment through their own effort with cooperation from an agency, and nine or 1.4% did not answer the question.

Job through own effort	Job through agency assistance	Job through both	Questions Ignored
468 or 71%	89 or 13.5%	93 or 14.1%	9 or 1.4%

*Even though some preliminary job counselling and other practical suggestions may have been obtained from an agency, individuals may tend not to report these details if they feel job was procured through their own initiative.

Income Changes Since Acquisition of Dog:

For the 659 employed men and women graduates who responded to the questionnaire, the following information was given in regard to increase or decrease in income since their acquisition of a dog. Specific percentages were generally ignored by the respondents. A number indicated a marked increase in earning power, but most of the increases were obviously due to normal economic progression within the individual's chosen field:

89 women and 262 men, totaling 351 or 53.3% indicated salary increase;
0 women and 18 men, totaling 18 or 2.7% indicated salary decrease;
34 women and 87 men, totaling 121 or 18.4% still had the same income, and
49 women and 120 men, totaling 169 or 25.6%, ignored the question.

Where Dog Kept During Course of Employment:

Men

Of the 487 employed men who responded to the questionnaire, 466 or 95.7% kept their dog in the immediate vicinity of their employment; 14 or 2.9% did not bring their dog to their place of employment, and seven or 1.4% ignored the question.

Dog always near them	Dog left at home	Question ignored
466 or 95.7%	14 or 2.9%	7 or 1.4%

Women

Of the 172 employed women who responded to the questionnaire, 168 or 97.7% kept their dog in the immediate vicinity of their employment; three or 1.7% did not bring their dog to their place of employment, and one, or .6% ignored the question.

Dog always near them	Dog left at home	Question ignored
168 or 97.7%	3 or 1.7%	1 or .6%

For the total of 659 employed active men and women graduates who responded to the questionnaire, 634 or 96.2% kept their dog in the

immediate vicinity of their employment; 17 or 2.6% did not bring their dog to their place of employment, and eight, or 1.2%, ignored the question.

Dog always near them	Dog left at home	Question Ignored
634 or 96.2%	17 or 2.6%	8 or 1.2%

634 employed graduates kept their dogs near them. Of this number 23 men and four women did not have their dog at their side but kept it in a nearby kennel or adjacent room during the course of employment. The following are examples illustrative of the situation underlying this choice:

1. A man who worked in a chicken processing plant kept his dog in a special kennel he had provided himself.

2. A man who operated a small vending stand had provided a small kennel for his dog so that it might have greater air circulation for its comfort.

3. A man who worked in a small darkroom kept his dog in an unused adjacent room where he felt his dog might be more comfortable.

Dogs Left at Home During Employment:

The 14 men and three women who did not bring their dog guide with them to their employment gave the following reasons: (It is interesting to note that most of these reasons are dictated by personal consideration rather than by the employer's prohibition. It is also interesting to note that for the occupations represented in the following list, many more graduates have their dog with them during that particular type of employment than leave them at home; i.e., most musicians who use Seeing Eye dogs keep their dog with them on a job, but there are some musicians who, for personal reasons, prefer to leave their dog at home.

1. Grocery store owner who feels his customers are unjustifiably afraid of his dog.

2. Man services vending machines, using driver and car to transport supplies, and feels as a consequence, that the dog would be more comfortable at home. His dog is used for business contacts and social activities.

3. Drummer in orchestra who feels dog does not belong in this type of situation.

4. Musician who takes dog to most of his assignments, but occasionally leaves dog home when the accomodations are overcrowded.

5. Nightclub organist who feels there is not enough space for his dog.

6. Government attorney who uses car pool, feels dog would be more comfortable at home. Employer has no objection to dog being brought to the office.

7. Machine operator for large industrial firm. Company does not permit the presence of dogs.

8. Musician; never had objection from employers, but simply feels dog is better off at home.

9. Valve assembler in industry. Employer and graduate feel there is no comfortable place for the dog at the place of employment.

10. Keeps dog with him at factory, but on weekend job as part of a dance band, leaves dog at home; feels dog would be more comfortable there on such occasions.

11. With his sons, owns and operates street cleaning business and vending machine circuit; most of the time leaves dog at home.

12. Township auto mechanic; leaves dog at home because of the grease, and he felt fellow employees were spoiling the dog.

13. Worker in meat packing plant felt place of employment too cold and there was no suitable place to keep dog within the plant.

14. Orchestra leader seldom takes dog on job because public wants to pet it too much.

The employed women who left their dog at home during the course of employment gave the following reasons:

1. A home teacher beginning new job, temporarily left her dog at home during the course of evaluating the conditions within the homes to be regularly included on visits.

2. A telephone operator whose local telephone company refused to permit any dog at the place of employment.

3. A home teacher who worked for an agency that provided guides for its blind staff workers. The agency felt that to have a dog guide with her would frighten clients.

Employer, Fellow-Employee or Customer Objections to Dog Guide:

The following table deals with answers given to questions concerning employer, fellow-employee and customer objections. The figures for the "employed" men or women do not reach exact totals, as several graduates indicated they had experienced objections from both.

IT WAS INTERESTING TO NOTE THAT MOST OF THE SO-CALLED "EMPLOYER OBJECTIONS" WERE NOT OBJECTIONS AT ALL IN A LITERAL SENSE, BUT WERE RATHER QUESTIONS. FOR EXAMPLE, A NUMBER INDICATED THAT THEY HAD ASKED ABOUT SUCH MATTERS AS FEEDING THE DOG, AIRING IT, BARKING AND BITING. WHEN SATISFACTORILY ANSWERED, THESE EMPLOYERS HAD HIRED THE BLIND PERSON AND THERE WAS NO OBJECTION RAISED IN ANY WAY TO THE PRESENCE OF THE DOG.

A surprising fact that the survey uncovered was that there were more objections from employers who were either state or private agencies for the blind, than there were from the private employer. For example, a number of the home teachers, social caseworkers and counselors had experienced difficulty in persuading an agency for the blind employer to permit them to use their dog guide. The anticipated difficulty, however, did not occur, and most of the objections consequently were overcome by the practical demonstration of effective dog guide use and control.

The fellow-employee or customer objections were generally to the specific dog. They included such factors as a seemingly ferocious appearance, loose hair, scratching, barking or growling, etc. Dogs kept under proper control and properly groomed generally raised no fellow-employee or customer objections.

		No Objections Whatever	Questions Ignored	Employer Objections		Employee - Customer Objections
Men (590)						
Employed -	487	443	27	17	&	18
Job Training -	4	3	1			
Students -	17	8	9			
Housekeepers -	3	3				
Retired -	37	16	21			
Unemployed -	42	18	23	1		
	590	491	81	18	&	18
Women (281)						
Employed -	172	151	14	7	&	6
Job Training -	3	2	1			
Students -	5	3	2			
Housekeepers -	83	36	47			
Retired -	3	2	1			
Unemployed -	8	2	5	1		
Independent -	7	3	4			
	281	199	74	8		6
TOTAL:	871	690	155	26	&	24

4. LIST OF JOB CLASSIFICATIONS AS REPORTED BY QUESTIONNAIRE RESPONDENTS

This list of occupations was compiled from the answers given on the questionnaire. It must be pointed out that in a number of instances an individual had more than one job classification; thus, some attorneys also served as public officials, a number of factory workers had part-time jobs as musicians, etc.

Job titles have been formulated on the basis of questionnaire answers rather than according to the definitions in the Dictionary of Occupational Titles. It is felt that this form of listing will prove of greater interest and practical value.

MEN (487)

AGRICULTURE (farm & livestock) - 8
- 1 Cattle breeding
- 1 Fruit
- 1 General farming, poultry, cattle & sheep
- 1 Manager of three farms (owner)
- 2 Poultry
- 1 Ranch and Farm
- 1 Farm and Roadstand

ATTORNEY - 23
(Almost all in general practice)

AUTOMOBILE MECHANIC - 1
(Township employee)

BAKERY PACKER - 1
(Commercial)

CLERK - 6
- 1 Information (Court House)
- 1 Maintenance (Municipal Park)
- 1 Stock (hardware store shelves)
- 1 Telephone (trucking concern)
- 1 Office (Government agency)
- 1 Sales (Drugstore)

CHIROPRACTOR - 2

(Men - cont'd)

COMPUTOR OPERATOR - 1
(Operates electric computer for state turnpike)

DAIRY WORKER - 1
(Dairy and milk bar)

DARK ROOM WORKER - 10
(Representing both film processing and X-ray developing)

ENGINEER - 2
1 Electronic
1 Mechanical

EXECUTIVE - 12
1 Dept. head of employee communications for manufacturing company
1 Dept. head for Council of Churches
1 Director of health club
2 Editor, plant publication
1 Executive Director of local Multiple Sclerosis Foundation
1 General Manager of employee benefit plan for insurance company
1 Manager of Trade Department, Chamber of Commerce
1 Merchandising Manager, radio chain
1 President of a natural gas company
1 Salary Administrator for an insurance company
1 Vice-President of independent telephone company

FACTORY WORKER - 50
5 Unspecified
11 Assembler
1 Assembler and labeler
1 Assembler and winder
1 Assembler and machine operator
1 Box maker
1 Factory clerk
1 Factory switchboard operator
1 Film splicer
6 Inspector
4 Machine operator
1 Micro film worker (places magazine in camera)
2 Piano tuner at factory

(Men - cont'd)

(Factory Worker, cont'd)
2 Packer
1 Poultry dresser (meat packing plant)
1 Public address operator
1 Punch press operator and coiler
1 Production line foreman
2 Repairman: safety goggles
1 Salvage worker: separates bolts and other hardware
1 Sub-assembler: electronic parts at home for manufacturing concern
1 Telephone dispatcher: assigns and schedules repair crews
1 Worker in film manufacturing concern
1 Wrapper in paper mill

HANDYMAN - 1

HEARING REPORTER - 1
(Recorder of administrative proceedings for a federal agency)

HOMEBOUND INDUSTRY - 7
3 Caner
1 Doormat maker
1 Hammock and rubber mat maker
1 Leather craft
1 Power sewer

INCOME TAX ADVISOR - 1
(Advises individuals on personal income tax considerations)

KITCHEN HELPER - 1

LAUNDRY CHECKER - 1
(Nuclear laboratory)

LECTURER - 1

MASSEUR - 3

(Men - cont'd)

MUSICIAN - 26
10 Unspecified
3 Drummer
2 Orchestra leader
5 Organist
3 Pianist
3 Singer

MINISTER - 7

MUSIC TEACHER - 2

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPIST - 1
(Handicapped boys)

OSTEOPATH - 4

OWNER AND MANAGER OF OWN BUSINESS - 96

2 Advertising broker
1 Antique dealer and refinisher
1 Appliance repair shop
1 Auto appliance and repair shop
1 Bakery store
1 Bookshop
2 Broomshop
1 Bicycle repair shop
2 Caning shop
1 Carpenter and repair work
1 Chemical consultant
1 Custom tailor shop
1 Confectionery store
1 Door and truck mat shop
1 Disc jockey
1 Egg route
3 Florist
2 Furniture store
1 Furniture refinishing business
1 Gas station
2 General store
4 Gift shop

(Men - cont'd)

(Owner and manager of own business, cont'd)

1 Grain broker
4 Grocery store
1 Housebuilding contractor
1 Innkeeper
4 Janitorial supply business
1 Jewelry broker
2 Laundromat
2 Leather goods
1 Liquor store
1 Loan business
1 Mop manufacturer and wholesaler
1 Office supply business
1 Parking lot owner
1 Personal advisor
1 Plaster mold business
3 Printing business
1 Radio and television service
5 Realtor
1 Recording business
1 Restaurant supply business
1 Rowboat rental service
3 Rooming house
2 Sales manufacturer's representative
1 Stationery store
1 Street cleaning business (contract concession with municipality)
1 Toy animal manufacturer
1 Vacuum cleaner sales and service
11 Vending machine business
1 Women's wear shop
1 Wholesaler of Blind Made Products
1 Wholesaler of dry cleaning and pressing machinery, and parts
1 Wholesaler of fire extinguishers
2 Woodworking shop (one of lamps and benches, and one undefined)
2 Weaving business (makes and sells rugs)
1 Wholesale jobber (zippers)

PERSONNEL WORK - 4
1 Employment interviewer: Civil Service
3 Placement, interviewing, etc.

PHYSIO-THERAPIST - 4

(Men - cont'd)

PSYCHOLOGIST - 2
(clinical - in hospital)

PIANO TUNER - 15

PUBLIC OFFICIALS - 18
2 Alderman
1 Commissioner of Public Safety
1 County Court Clerk
1 County Treasurer
1 County Judge
1 County Prosecutor
2 City Court Judge
2 Justice of the Peace
1 Mayor
3 State Representative
2 State Senator
1 State Tax Court Judge

PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER - 1
(State agency)

RADIO TAXI DISPATCHER - 1

SALESMAN - 97
20 Unspecified
1 Automobile
10 Blind made articles
7 Card
1 Hosiery
1 Houseware
30 Insurance
1 Janitorial supply
2 Leather goods
1 Jewelry
6 Magazine subscription
1 Made-to-order suit
1 Massage machine
1 Office supply
1 Outdoor chair

(Men - cont'd)

(Salesmen, cont'd)

3 Piano
1 Pool table and equipment
1 Printing
1 Radio Sales Promotor
1 Real estate
6 Sales Representative:
  1 Unspecified
  1 Clothing manufacturer
  1 Blind Made Products
  1 Water filtration equipment company
  1 Silver plating company
  1 Light bulb company

SIGN MAKER - 1
(for highway department)

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR - 1
(for dental company)

SHELTERED WORKSHOP EMPLOYEE - 27
4 Unspecified
1 Assembler, washers and bolts
1 Assembler, mops
3 Broom winder
1 Broom stitcher
3 Caner
1 Door mat maker
2 Foreman
1 Mop and deck swab maker
1 Packer
1 Supervisor and instructor
1 Salvage sorter (parts)
1 Twist mop machine
3 Weaver
1 Weaving instructor
1 Wool comber
1 Instructor

(Men - cont'd)

TEACHER - 12
10 College
1 Public high school
1 School for the blind

TRANSCRIPTION TYPIST - 6

VENDING STAND OPERATOR - 66

WORK FOR THE BLIND - 17
1 Assistant Director, agency for the blind
1 Contract procurement agent
3 Executive Director, private agency for the blind
2 Field representative
1 Home teacher, state agency
1 Rehabilitation counselor, state agency
8 Social caseworkers

WRITER - 4

WOMEN (172)

ADMINISTRATOR AND COUNSELOR - 1
(University residence hall)

BRAILLE PRESS OPERATOR - 1

BRAILLE PROOF READER - 1

CAB DISPATCHER - 1

CHIROPRACTOR - 1

(Women - cont'd)

CLERK - 2
1 Unspecified
1 Receptionist

COLUMNIST FEATURE WRITER - 1

DARK ROOM WORKER - 4
3 X-ray Technician
1 Film processor in camera shop

EXECUTIVE - 2
1 Regional director for national philanthropic organization
1 Director and registrar for denominational school

FACTORY - 6
1 Assembler
1 Box trimmer
1 Clerk, general
1 Clerk, mail
1 Power sewer
1 Wrapper and packer

HOME INDUSTRY - 2
1 Unspecified
1 Sewer

LECTURER - 2

MASSEUSE - 2

MUSICIAN - 3

MUSIC TEACHER - 5

(Women - cont'd)

OSTEOPATH - 2

OWNER AND MANAGER OF OWN BUSINESS - 6
- 3 Apartment
- 1 Bakery
- 1 Grocery
- 1 Telephone answering service

PHYSIC THERAPIST - 1

SALESWOMEN - 14
- 1 Appliance
- 3 Card
- 1 Card, stationery and ornament
- 2 Cosmetic
- 1 Insurance
- 3 Magazine subscription
- 3 Blind Made Product

SECRETARY - 2
- 1 Braille shorthand, insurance company
- 1 Secretary for Church, including mimeographing

SHELTERED WORKSHOP WORKER - 5
- 2 Mail inserter
- 2 Sewer
- 1 Weaver

SOCIAL WORKER FOR SIGHTED - 1

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR - 4

(Women - cont'd)

TEACHER - 6
1 Braille classes, public school
1 School for the blind
2 Itinerant teacher for the blind
1 School for mentally retarded children
1 Substitute teacher, public school (semi-retired)

TELEPHONE OPERATOR - 1
(for telephone company)

TRANSCRIPTION TYPIST - 34
(General)

TRANSCRIPTION TYPIST - 5
(Medical)

VENDING STAND OPERATOR - 16

WORK FOR THE BLIND - 42
2 Counselor, agency for the blind
1 Editor, braille publication
1 Executive Director, agency for the blind
19 Home teacher
1 Home teacher supervisor
1 Department supervisor, agency for the blind
1 Sales director
13 Social caseworker
1 Public Relations
1 Training supervisor
1 Supervisor - counselor

WRITER - 3

5. OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF THOSE WHO DID NOT RESPOND TO THE QUESTIONNAIRE:

This part of the survey deals exclusively with the 271 or 23.7% of the active graduates who presumably received the questionnaire but did not respond. 167 men and 104 women comprised this group. Information was drawn from our Seeing Eye files to determine their last known occupational status, and in some cases was supplemented by personal contact.

Of the 271 non-respondents, 253 or 93.3% were employed or gainfully occupied. This category includes homemakers, students and persons in job training, as well as those actually employed. Of these 253 employed or gainfully occupied non-respondents, 150 were men and 103 were women.

Men (167)

Of the 167 men who did not respond to the questionnaire, 141 or 84.4% were employed, seven or 4.2% were students, two or 1.2% were taking on-the-job training and three or 1.8% were retired. 14 men, or 8.3% were unemployed.

This indicated that 150 or 89.8% of the 167 men were employed or gainfully occupied, three or 1.8% were retired and 14 or 8.4% were unemployed.

Employed	141			
Student	7			
Job training	2			
		150	or	89.8%
Retired		3	or	1.8%
Unemployed		14	or	8.4%
		167		

Women (104)

Of the 104 women who did not respond to the questionnaire, 56 or 53.8% were employed, two or 1.9% were students, one or .9% in on-the-job training, 44 or 42.3% were homemakers and one or .9% unemployed.

This indicated that 103 or 99% were employed or gainfully occupied and only one or 1% unemployed.

Employed	56			
Students	2			
Job training	1			
Homemaker	44			
		103	or	99%
Unemployed		1	or	1%
		104		

5. LIST OF JOB CLASSIFICATIONS FOR THOSE WHO DID NOT RESPOND TO THE QUESTIONNAIRE: INFORMATION FROM SEEING EYE FILES.

This list of occupations was compiled from recent correspondence and personal contact, in some cases, with the graduate. In this group, also, there were some graduates who were occupied with more than one job.

MEN (167)

AGRICULTURE (farm and livestock)
1 Cattle and poultry
1 General farming
1 Poultry
1 Poultry and rabbits

ATTORNEY - 11

AUTOMOBILE MECHANIC - 1
(gas station)

COMPOSER - 1

CONSULTANT
(feed business)

CREDIT MANAGER - 1
(funeral home)

DARK ROOM WORKER - 2

ELECTRIC ACCESSORY REPAIR
(large airfield)

EXECUTIVE - 3
1 Administrative employee of a newspaper
1 Director of recreation for city youth center
1 Membership secretary for a YMCA and
Director of its marriage clinic

(Men - cont'd)

FACTORY WORKER - 13
- 3 Unspecified
- 4 Assembler
- 1 Assembler, thermostats
- 2 Assembler, radios
- 1 Assembler and packer
- 1 Box factory
- 1 Shoe factory

GAS STATION ATTENDENT - 1

HOMEBOUND - 1
- 1 Caner

MINISTER - 5

MUSICIAN - 7
- 1 Drummer
- 3 Organist
- 1 Pianist
- 1 Singer
- 1 Wind instrumentalist

NEWSPAPER REPORTER - 1

OSTEOPATH - 1

OWNER AND MANAGER OF OWN BUSINESS - 34
- 1 Advertising specialties broker
- 1 Billiard room - candy and cigarettes
- 1 Boatbuilding business
- 1 Caner and upholsterer
- 1 Cigar store
- 1 Clothing and houseware distributor
- 1 Employment agency
- 1 Farm and ranch supply broker
- 1 Fireproof door company
- 1 Gas station proprietor

(Men - cont'd)

(Owner and Manager of Own Business - cont'd)

2 Grocery store
1 Hobby shop
1 Innkeeper
1 Jewelry store (including watch and clock repair)
1 Mop manufacturing company
1 Movie house and skating rink co-owner
1 Mortgage broker
1 Newspaper route
1 Radio repair shop
1 Refrigeration service
1 Real estate and oil leases
1 Ranch resort
1 Sales promoter (food demonstrations and displays for chain stores)
1 Salvage company (deep water)
1 Shoeshine stand
2 Stores - unspecified
1 Tavern
1 Variety store
1 Vending machine business
1 Wholesale broker (unspecified)
1 Wholesale meat broker
1 Woodworking shop (children's furniture)

PIANO TUNER - 8

PSYCHOLOGIST - 1
(clinical)

PUBLIC OFFICIALS - 5
2 Alderman
1 Probation Officer
1 State Representative
1 Tax Collector

RADIO PROGRAM DIRECTOR - 1

(Men - cont'd)

SALESMAN - 30
1 Air conditioner
1 Bible
6 Blind Made Products
1 Catering service for hotel
1 Cosmetics
1 Dog food
1 Dry goods
1 Household articles
5 Insurance
1 Linen
2 Piano
1 Radio time
1 Stationery, card and magazine
1 Stationery
6 Unspecified

SECRETARY - 1
(part-time for Legislator)

SHELTERED WORKSHOP - 6
3 Unspecified
1 Caner
1 Mattress worker
1 Instructor

SOCIAL WORKER, SIGHTED AGENCY - 1

TRANSCRIPTION TYPIST - 2
(General)

TEACHER - 2
1 Professor of music
1 Public high school

VENDING STAND OPERATOR - 11
(including food counter, cafeteria, etc.)

(Men - cont'd)

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION WORK WITH VETERANS - 1

WORK FOR THE BLIND - 7
3 Home teacher
1 Counselor and placement agent, school for the blind
1 Vocational counselor
1 Director of social services
1 Counselor

WOMEN (104)

ARTIST - 1

ATTORNEY - 1

BRAILLE PROOF READER - 2

CLERK - 2
1 Receptionist
1 Unspecified

DARK ROOM WORKER - 1

FACTORY - 2
1 Assembler, fountain pens
1 Unspecified

HOMEBOUND INDUSTRY - 1
1 Caner

MASSEUSE - 2

MUSICIAN - 2
1 Accordionist
1 Unspecified

(Women - cont'd)

MUSIC TEACHER - 2

OWNER AND MANAGER OF OWN BUSINESS - 4
1 Mop manufacturing business
1 Ranch resort
1 Real Estate
1 Rooming house

SALESWOMEN - 3
1 Card
1 Sales promoter, electrical appliances
1 Unspecified

SHELTERED WORKSHOP - 2
2 Unspecified

SOCIAL WORKER - 1
(School for crippled children)

TRANSCRIPTION TYPIST - 11
(General)

TRANSCRIPTION TYPIST - 1
(Medical)

TEACHERS - 1
(School for the blind)

VENDING STAND OPERATOR - 7
(including food bar, cafeteria, etc.)

WORK FOR THE BLIND - 8
5 Home teacher
3 Social caseworker

THE END